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HANGOCK AND ENGLISH

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CINCINNATI, June 24 .- The sky is over cast and the emperature hot and suitry The door-keepers are taking up all the platform and reporters' tickets. This indicates the conviction of the National Committee that the convention will nominate the candidate and finish the business during to-day's session. Few delegates are yet seated and they are coming in very slowly. The galleries are only partly filled.

President Stevenson arrived at 10:25 a m., but the delegates' seats were only half filled. The organ and military band occupied the audience with many admirably rendered musical selections. The chair called the convention to order at 10:35 a. m. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mr. Peckham, of New York, rose to make a statement in behalf of the New York delegates, that the delegation heard with great emotion-[cries of "platform," and he took the desk.]-the delegation heard with great emotion, votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, S. J. Tilden. [Great applause.] The chair rebuked the interference with the proceedings by outsiders, and promised that it would ask the convention to

preserve order at any and all hazards.

Mr. Peckham resumed: The delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden in which he renounced candidacy for the nomination, and knowing him to be honest in purpose and action we accept his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all can-

didacy.

He now presented the letter for such ac tion as the convention desires, but the delegation have this morning agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. (Applause.)

The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's letter read; cries, "yes' and "no." But on the viva voce vote they de-

Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, offered a resolution denouncing as unconstitutional and unrepublican any State law affecting any citizen on account of religious or non-religious views. Referred. While the second vote was being taken, Mr. Hull stated, in obedience to instructions, that the Ohio delegation cast 42 votes for Thurman. Another Ohio delegate denied his right to announce the vote, and said delegation are now consulting as to how Ohio's vote would be cast.

(Cheers.) Ohio, when again called, gave Thurman forty-four votes.

Before the official vote was announced, Wisconsin asked permission to change its

votes. There were cries of "agreed," and some "noes. Somebody raised the question of order that the vote could not be changed. The convention agreed to allow it, and Wis-corsin cast for Hancock twenty votes

(Great cheering.) There was now a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock 18 (Immense cheering, long continued, and great confusion, which the chair tried for several minutes to suppress)

The chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose finally, and said that Pennsylvania was proud of her sons, both of them, one a great soldier and the other an able and eminent statesman, and would gladly vote for either of them, and changed her whole vote to Hancock. (Great cheers and excitement.)

A great portion of the audience and convention rose, amid waving of banners, fans and tossing of hats. Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform, and arrived amid great enthusiasm. the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Small banners of the States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute

Hancock's large banner. Virginia changes solid to Hancock. The chairmen of many delegations flock to the front of the platform to rush in with changes. Nevada 6 to Hancock and Rhode Island solid for Hancock. Before the official announcement of the

result a motion was made and carried for a new call of the roll of States. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that the chair had ordered no applause until the call should be finished.

Alabama voted solid for Hancock, [Hisses]; Arkansas, California and Colorado voted solid for Hancock. Announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden States were greeted with hisses from the galleries. Each State follows suit with a solid vote for Hancock until Indiana is called, which State voted for Hendricks solid. Iowa, 21 for Hancock and 1 for Tilden; Maryland, Hancock 14, Bayard 2; New York, 70 for Hancock. [Received with cheers and hisses]. All the remainder were solid for Hancock. [The audience and convention rise and cheer and the band plays "Hail

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the Democratic party and will do their duty

Columbia."]

manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform. He said he was here to second the nomination of Mr. Hancock. (Cheers.) He congratulated the convention on the harmony which had marked the proceedings. The nomination made was strong and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the Democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the American people. (Cheers.) He pledged his earnest and constant efforts until victory crowned the work on the first Tuesday in November. If the people should ratify their choice Hancock would be inaugurated,

(Partial applause.) Mr. Wallace, of Pa., followed. The Democrats four years ago named a man who was elected President, and to-day they have named the next. He urged a vigorous campaign, no campalgn of defence but one of constant aggression. He too pledged Penn., to place herseif, in November next, in the Democratic column.

In response to lord calls, Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and in behalf of the solid South, which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier, he pledged to him its solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the South than that of the man who had now been made standard bearer of the Demoeratic party. Mr. Hancock was one of the first after the war was over to exert his influence for the restoration of the Southern people to their civil rights. He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any other Democratic State in the Union.

Judge Hoadley, from Ohio, seconded the motion to make Hancock's nomination

Victory in Ohio in October meant success in November, and Obio Demoerats expected to win that October The convention had commanded Ohio to

take the Garfield gun, and they would try. The action of to-day was worthy of that other day, on which the Declaration of In-

dependence was signed by John Hancock. (Applause.)
The chair put the question on the pend-

Hierarcher bank of the strong of the strong

VOL. XVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1886.

ing motion, and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimous choice of this convention for Democratic President

of the United States.

The band played "Dixie" to great cheers, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came "My country, 'tis of thee," to the tune of "America," rendered in the same manner. The trans parency of the Philadelphia Randall Association was brought in, with Randall's portrait on one side and on the other, "For President of the United States Winfield Scott Hancock.'

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana said, though somewhat sorehearted the Indiana Demo-cracy would do their duty in supporting the nominee of this Convention. They had hoped to follow their own gallant leader in this campaign, but they would follow with cheerfulness the gallant leader who had been given them. He referred to the Confederate Brigadiers of whom so much has been heard. He knew them and Hancock knew them, and they knew that they could rely upon them to assist in upholding the Constitution and rights of the people under them. He eulogized Hancock's course in uplifting the down trodden civil law and liberty at the end of the war making according to the way. the war, making a second declaration of independence; second declaration of the Constitution. He was worthy their confidence in war and peace and with him they could safely trust the institutions of the

In response to loud calls, Mr. Breckin-ridge, of Kentucky, came forward and said they had to-day turned their swords into pruning hooks with which they would reap the harvest of victory next country. November

We were a united people and know no North, no South, no East, or no West. Cheers.)

They had put in nomination here to-day a man who had given his blood for the Union. It was a national candidate whose name they put out to-day in the name of the Democratic party. Kentucky always voted the Democratic ticket, but he asked what say the doubtful States?

He asked New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana if they could carry this ticket in triumph, and each responded affirmatively amid applause.

In conclusion, he invoked the God of battles to give the Democratic party triumphant victory. (Great applause.)
At this point the Tammany men, led by Kelly and Salar Kelly and Schell, entered the hall amid great cheering and were greeted with music by the organ. The confusion and excitement continued several minutes before it could quelled. Kelly proceeded to the platform and was greeted with a lively Irish air by the band and there were great calls for him; the chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had united the great Democracy of New York, also that the contestants from that State had come here to give in their allegiance. He introduced Mr. Kelly who was received with

applause and some hisses.

Mr. Kelly said, it was true Hancock's nomination had united the Democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let the past differ-ences be now banished forever. [Cheers.] Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past, either here or in the State of New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal feeling, though in anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things of each other for which in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the Democratic party, and now that this had been secured, he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier, but statesman as well, a gentleman against whom nothing can be said. (Cheers). In conclusion he said to the New York delegates sitting in the Convention, let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall first refer to the troublesome and discordant past be denounced as a traitor. [Great applause]. For himself he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the Democratic ticket. Turning to the New York delegation he said let us once for all take each other by the hand. We have a great duty to perform together. Let us do it with one heart and voice.

Applause.) Mr. Fellows, of New York, came forward in response to calls, but he was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to-day's action as supert. They had healed all distractions existing heretofore in the Democratic party and they were now united to fight one common foe.
(Applause.) But they had done still more in strangling the discordant strife which had for years dominated the whole country; they had restored us all to a common country. At the conclusion he and Mr. Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause, the band and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."
The names of the Tammany men who

came to the platform with Mr. Kelly are Augustus Schell, Amasa J. Parker, Geo. C. Green and Samuel North.

Mr. Watterson, from the committee on

resolutions, reported a platform, which was adopted unanimously.

A telegram was received from the home

of Gen. Grant, as follows :-"The boyhood home of Gen. Grant is enthusiastic over the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

When the roll of States was called for Vice-President, Alabama nominated Wm. H. English, of Indiana, each State second-ed the nomination, and he was unanimously nominated.

Murdered by Cattle Thieves.

GALVESTON, June 24.—A News dispatch from Schubenburg says: W R. Ragsdale, a prominent citizen, was murdered by cattle thieves whom be had followed four miles. They dragged his body half a mile and threw it in a branch.

Died.

NEW YORK, June 24 .- Christopher Co-Telegrams have been forwarded to Gov.
Simpson at Cincinnati to appoint Colonel Fred Rhett in his place.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

National Democratic Convention.

CINCINATI, June 24 .- Mr. Pulitzer, of Mo., moved that the convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President. Agreed to. The call of States was then ordered.

Mr. Pettis, of Alabama, put in nomina-tion, Wm. H. English, of Indiana. Some one moved that it be made unanimous, cries of no! no! proceed with the ballot.
The nomination of English was then seconded by the following States: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio. Indiana being called, Mr. Voorhees took the platform and said, Indiana has not been an applicant for the diana has not been an applicant for the second place on this ticket, but is deeply touched by this mark of confidence in one of her most distinguished citizens, a man who was never defeated for any position when his name was before the people nor

would he be now. He would cast her vote for English. A telegram was read from Allen G. Thurman saying, "Han ock will make a splendid nomination and can be elected." may 24 to jan 10 '81

Also one from Gov. Hendricks endorsing

The following States also seconded the nomination of English: Oregon, Roode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania when called said that while profoundly grateful for the great honor dene her by the nomination of one of her

sous for the head of the ticket, she had no nomination to present for Vice President. In announcing Wisconsin's second of Mr. English, Mr. Vitas, of that State addressed the convention in an e-oquent and stirring manner. He saw in the reunion of all the citizeus of the Democratic a bow of promise stretching from Maine to the Guif, all over the land (Applause. He predicted for the ticket a great and triumphant success, and moved to make the nomination of Mr. English by acclama-

tion and a unanimous one. Ohio withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of Mr. English, and then the motion to nominate the latter as the only candidate before the convention was put and unanimously carried with

cheers. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each State to notify

the nominees of their selection.

The usual resolution of thanks to officers of the convention was adopted; also a resolution leaving the selection of the place of holding the next National Convention to the National Committee, and making its basis of representation the same as that of the present convention.

The roll of States was then called for the presentation of members of the National Committee. At 2:40, while the clerk was still calling the States for the names of members of the National Committee, a trio of elderly men, apparently delegates, came up the aisle singing a paraphrase of a campaign song with a refrain, "Garfield's body lies mouldering in the grave, while we go

marching on."
On motion of Mr. Preston, of Kentucky at 3:07 p. m. the convention, after thanks

from the chairman and his congratulations adjourned sine die.

The following is the second call of the second ballot, on which Hancock was nominated: Hancock, 705; Hendricks, 30; Bayard, 2; Tilden, 1. Total, 738.

The Platform.

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare, First—We pledge ourseives anew to the

constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by teaching and example of the long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots as embodiedin the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralizationism and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the pow-

ers of all departments into one, and thus to create, whatever may be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools for tered and protected. Third -Home Rule, Honest Money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; a strict maintenance of the public faith State

and National; and tariff for revenue only. Fourth-Subordination of the military to the civil power and general and thorough reform of civil service. Fifth-The right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights and must

and shall be maintained in every part of the Uni el States. Sixth-Tne existing administration is a representative of conspiracy only and its claim of right to surround ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults the people and imperils their institutions. Seventh.-The great fraud of 1876-77,

by which, upon the false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of re presentative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time in a firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a

nation of freemen. Eighth .- We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a de feated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon sponse to demands and was received with

applaus .]
Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sen-sibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common nemy; and they assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party. Tenth-Free ships and a living of for American commerce on sea and on

land No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopo-Eleventh-Amendment of the Burlin-

game treaty. No more Chinese immigra-tion except for travel and education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully Twelfth—Public money and public cred-

t for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man and pledges itself to protect him slike against

orants and communists. Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure forty millions a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national aonor abroad; and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the gov-ernment as shall ensure us a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

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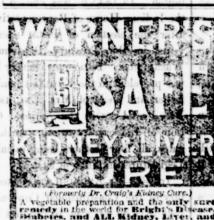
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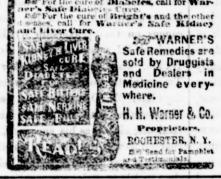
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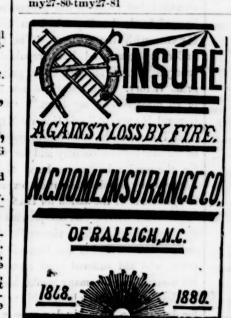
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band-until you change your mind?
"Then, they whom I unite, let some Court put asunder."

The work is full of humor and keen satire; it is decidedly a most original and novel addition to American publications, and it is confidently believed will prove the literary sensation of the year. Price, in paper binding, 50c.; in cloth, 75c. Can be had of all Booksellers and News Deal-Court put asunder."

" Do you take this man to be your hus

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H. J. BROW DEALER IN WOOD AND METALIC Burial Cases and Cask,

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NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MI ing of the stockholders of the Ni Carolina Railread Company will be hel Greensboro, N. C., on the second Thur, of July, 1880, and the transfer bool-stock of said Company will be closed in this date until after the meeting.

P. B. RUFFIN:

SALE OF Valuable City Propers

ON MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY June, 1880, the undersigned will sell at Court House in the city of Raleigh, house and lots lying on Hargett streethe city of Raleigh, the residence of late J. P. H. Russ. The lot will be divited by the city of the city of Raleigh, the residence of late J. P. H. Russ. The lot will be divited by the city of the city o

RALEIGH, May 28th. 1880. je4-t F. M. PUREFOY. W. B. DUNN. W. B. DUNN & CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in

till nov 15, '80

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W. H. Morriss, RALEIGH, N. C.

I have in store a nice and select stoc! Wainut and Cheap Furniture from best manufacture's in the East and Whought in the last four months previous to the late advance in prices, which I sell for eash at less prices than such go have ever been sold for in Raleigh befor any market outside of Raleigh, freight express added. or any market outside of Raieign, frei and express added. Nice first class Walnut Dressing C Suites at \$50, worth \$65; Suites at \$60 wc \$75; Bureau Suites at \$40 and \$45; three m ble fine Walnut French Dressing Suites at \$40 and \$45; three m

Ware Rooms, Fayetteville St., oppos



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RALEIGH, N. C., DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, E 1 have now in store one of the large and best assorted stocks of Furniture the city, consisting of Walnut D. C. Suites,

Cottage Suites, Parlor Suites, Bureaus, Washstan

Tin Safes,
Cribs, Cradles,
What-nots,
Wardrobes,
Desks, Chairs, Rockers,
And many other goods, which will be so cheap for cash. Now is your time to a cure bargains.

ers, or will be sent, postage paid, upon re-ceipt of the price, by the publishers, jel2-tf. E. J. HALE & SON.

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Carriages, Buggies and Hors-bire at all hours of the day or night. SALISBURY ST., REAR OF BR.

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ble tine Walnut French Dressing Sui-French Plate Glass for \$110, worth \$1. All Suits have ten pieces. Also a r-line of Walnut marble top Tables at \$5. \$7.50, \$8.00, \$12.50, \$13.00. Walnut F. Racks \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Side Bost at less than they can be bought for factory. Wardrobes, Extension Table Parlour Suites, Rocking Chairs, Loung all kinds of Chairs, in fact everyth found in a first-class furniture store, who contemplate buying soon will as money by buying new goods purchas now and paid for. I will keep goods un September 1st, if required to do so. wish to discontinue the furniture bu-ness, is my reason for offering my stock such prices.

ness, is my reason.

Such prices.

I will sell my stock as a whole to a one wishing to engage in the busine.

Call and examine for yourself. I want get out of the business if I can with too great a sacrifice.

W. H. MORRISS, and the sacrifice of the sacrifice.

Post Office Raleigh, N. C. may 24 to aug 15 '80 GREAT BARGAINS



THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE. L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.JUNE 25, 1880

CINCINNATI.

The Democratic Convention has don its work and done it well. Free Trade Honest Money! Home Rule! The time honored platform of the Democracy of the Union is its platform to-day. Men have been placed upon it, too, the whole course of whose lives has made manifest their devotion to it, and to the great Constitutional doctrine of the subordination of the military to the civil authority, most conspicuously recognized and acted upon by the soldier who is to be the next President of the United States.

The Candidates

PRESIDENT-GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on St. Valentine's Day, 1824, the son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ELIZABETH HANCOCK. His mother's family have resided in Pennsylvania since the days of PENN; in the French-Indian war before the Revolution the women, the men being absent in the ranks of the militia, successfully defended the homestead against an attack by savages. GENERAL HANCOCK'S great grand-father and grandfather on his mother's side fought in the Continental ranks : his grandfather on the father's side was taken at sea and imprisoned in Dartmoor Prison, England; his father was a volunteer in 1812. With such a family history it was not surprising that young HANCOCK had a predilection for a mili tary life. His education was begun at the Norristown Academy: in 1840 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, among his cadet companions being Mc CLELLAN, GRANT, "STONEWALL" JACK SON, FRANKLIN, REYNOLDS, BURNSIDE. LONGSTREET, the two HILLS and other famous generals of the civil war. In 1844 he was graduated and received a commis sion in the Sixth Infantry. In the Mexican war he served with distinction, receiving a brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco afterwards he served in Southern Florida during the Indian war of 1856, he was in Kansas during the troubles in 1857, and later he took part in the expedition to

States, Captain HANCOCK was stationed at to the Governor of Pennsylvania for as signment to a command of volunteers, and while awaiting a reply to his petition. took an active part in encouraging and organizing the loyal sentiment in Southern California. His influence was of signal service in finally saving the State to the Union. Impatient at the delay of the State authorities in his case, he applied to General Scott to be ordered East for ac tive duty. His wish was granted, and h was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 23, 1861, and as signed to a command in the army of th Potomac. HANCOCK was in the Penin sula with McClellan and in his commander's famous words. "HANCOCK was superb" at Williamsburg. On the 5th of May, 1862, after the evacuation of Yorktown, by a skillful and determined exterior manœuvre he gained an im portant position on the Confederates flank and rear, and compelled their withdrawal from the whole line of works at Williamsburg. With a single glance he saw the importance of the fortification on the Confederate left and the weakness of its garrison, and seizing it with the spring of a panther he held it with the grip of a bull-dog, leading in person the counter attack upon the Confederates, who had sought to crush him ere the anxiouslywaited-for but long-delayed reinforcements could come to his aid. At Golding's Farm, Garnett's Hill, White Oak Swamp and other engagements during the Seven Days' fight which closed with Malvern Hill, he and his brigade were actively engaged and covered themselves with glory. Promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and Colonel in the regular army, HANCOCK took part in the campaign of August and September, commanding his brigade at South Mountain and at Antietam, succeeding to the com mand of General RICHARDSON'S division when that officer fell mortally wounded. At Fredericksburg he led his division in the desperate assault on Marye's Heights, losing 2,000 of 6,000 men. and 156 officers, and coming "out of the gates of hell" so vividly described by the Count of Paris with one slight wound though a dozen balls had pierced his uniform and though every one of his aides was killed or wounded at his side. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his division formed the rear guard of the defeated army, and though repeatedly assailed did its work splendidly. In this battle Gen. HANCOCK'S horse was shot under him. In June he succeeded General Couch in

command of the Second Army Corps.

When on the first day of the fighting at

Gettysburg, REYNOLDS fell, MEADE sent

HANCOCK forward to take command of all

the forces on the battle-field. On his ar-

rival HANCOCK checked the Confederate

advance and taking up position sent word

the Potomac that Gettysburg was the point where the great impending battle should be fought. MEADEhurried forward all his forces and there the great impending battle was fought. On the second day HANCOCK commanded the left centre, on the third it was his high fortune to re pulse Longstreet's tremendous attack For two hours and a half 150 guns pelted the Federal lines with a storm o shot and shell, then LONGSTREET hurled his 18,000 men on HANCOCK's line con neeting Round Top with Cemetery Hill The Confederates were driven back after a ontest of the most stubborn and sanguinary character, and the issue of that day was the salvation of the country. At the moment of his triumph HANCOCK was struck down by a bullet and desperately wounded, but lying on the ground in hi line of battle he dispatched an aide to MEADE with the message, "The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault and we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front." "Say to General HANCOCK," said General MEADE "that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for mysel for the service he has rendered to-day. Congress by a joint resolution expressed the gratitude of the nation for HANCOCK' gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory."

Not until December was General HAN-

COCK, who had suffered great agony from his wound, and for many weeks had lain helpless in his father's home, able to report for duty: even then his desperate wound was yet unhealed when he resumed command of the Second Corps. having with characteristic magnanimity disclaimed all desire for the command of the Army of the Potomac, which it was intended to transfer to him. During the winter months he was engaged in recruiting for his corps, sadly decimated in the preceding cam paign; in March he returned to the field In the Wilderness, at the crisis of the fight, nearly 60,000 men were under his command, and when the Confederates had placed their colors on a portion of the breastworks, HANCOCK and his staff led the charge that won back the ground and averted the danger. On the 10th of May he commanded the Second and Fifth Corps at the battle of the Po, and at daylight on the 12th, after a midnight march, pounced in the fog on the Confederates' fortified position near Spottsylvania Courthouse, and after a brilliant and bloody fight took the works, with 5,000 prisoners, 20 guns, Utah and the overland march to California. more than 30 colors, and several thousand At the outbreak of the War between the stand of small arms. Again, on the 18th, he delivered an assault, and on the 19th successfully repulsed EWELL's attack; aftererwards he participated in the engagements at North Anna. Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, though all this time suffering intensely from his yet unhealed wound. July 27, in conjunction with SHERIDAN'S cavalry, he attacked and carried a portion of the Confederate works at Deep Bottom, taking four guns; he nade a second expedition to that point in August, having a week's keen fighting and btaining further successes. At Petersourg his horse was shot under him in the assault. Two months later he fought the battle of the Boydton Plank Road, taking 1,000 prisoners; he was afterwards assigned to the command of the Middle Military Di vision, including the Departments of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Army of the Shenandoah, but LEE's surrender came ere he was again called upon for ac tive service. He had been brevetted Major-General in the regular army for his services at Spottsylvania, and was after-

> In July, 1865, General HANCOCK was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Department, and in August, 1866. to the Department of Missouri, where besides harmonizing the conflicting elements arising out of the occupation of the State by troops under the State authorities and the presence of the recently returned Confederates, he conducted a successful campaign against the Indians in Kansas and Colorado. In opposition to his wishes General HANCOCK was in the latter part of 1867 assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created under the Reconstruction Acts and comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. Though his predecessor had construed the Reconstruction Acts to give the commander of the district absolute power, General HANCOCK showed profound respect for the majesty of the civil law, a wise consideration for the rights and interests of the citizen, and a sincere affection for our republican institutions. "President John son," writes General DICK TAYLOR. in his "Destruction and Reconstruction," "summoned me to Washington. where I explained all the circumstances, as far as I knew them, of the recent murders, and urged him to send General HANCOCK to command in New Orleans. He was sent and immediately restored order and confidence. A gentleman, one of the most distinguished and dashing officers of the United States Army, General HANCOCK recognizes both the great duties of a soldier of the republicto defend its flag and obey its laws, discharging the last with a fidelity equal to his devotion to the first in front of battle.'

wards promoted to full rank. "No com-

manding general," said MEADE, "ever had

better Lieutenant that HANCOCK: he

was always faithful and reliable.

Throughout the whole term of his com-

HANCOCK'S course was consistent with the sentiment of his famous "G. O., No. 40." of November 29, 1867, in which he said

"The General commanding is gratified learn that peace and quiet reign in this lepartment. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrection ary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

This was the text of numerous other papers on specific points, such as the stay of civil process, military commissions summary removals, &c., and "G. O., No. 40." was brilliantly defended and explained in a correspondence with Governor Pease. of Texas. "Will you question the truth of these declarations?" he said, after reciting the passage printed above; "which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Who ever does so avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of des-

When the General-in-Chief of the army was given control over matters in the South superior to the prerogatives of the President, General HANCOCK applied to be relieved of his command at New Orleans, and was in March, 1868, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York. Two days before he was succeeded in Louisiana by General BUCHANAN, General HANCOCK'S administration was publicly approved by 200 prominent citizens of New Orleans. In November, 1869, he was placed in charge of the Department of Dakota, but returned to New York on the death of take again the command he had previously held and still holds. When a military court was convened in the BABCOCK case. General HANCOCK moved a postponement of the inquiry on the ground that BABсоск was already before a civil tribunal.

In 1868 General HANCOCK's name was

brought before the Democratic National Convention, where, on the eighteenth ballot, he received 1441 votes of 317, the highest vote except PENDLETON'S 1451. six ballots before, that was given to any candidate until, on the twenty-second bal lot, SEYMOUR was nominated. In 1872 his name was again freely mentioned until it became evident that the Baltimore Convention would ratify the Liberal nominees In 1876, at St. Louis, Pennsylvania gave her fifty eight votes to HANCOCK, who on the first ballot had seventy-seven votes. HENDRICKS, with 1331, holding second place to TILDEN; on the second and final ballot, after all the changes, TILDEN had 535 votes, HENDRICKS sixty and HANсоск fifty-nine. The nomination of Ти-DEN was made unanimous on motion of Pennsylvania's delegation. General HAN-COCK has also twice declined the Demoeratic nomination for Governor of Penn-

The soldier sometimes has duties to perform that are repugnant to the man's nature, and General HANCOCK has not escaped the necessity. Some have expressed the fear that his performance of his duty in the case of Mrs. SURRATT'S military murder would prejudice his character with the Irish Catholic voters of the city of New York. The fear is groundless. Mrs. Tonry, Mrs. Surratt's daughter, her son, JOHN H. SURRATT, and Rev. Father WALTER, her confessor, have long since disabused the minds of those ever true Democrats of mistaken impressions The assertion that Catholics are prejudiced against the General because of the part he played in the carrying out of the sentence has by a leading Catholic journal been de clared "intensely absurd," and that paper has pointed out that the order merely went through his hands, that he did all he could to obtain a reprieve, and that Father WALTER has repeatedly testified to General HANCOCK's courtesy and considerate kindness. When Judge ANDREW WYLIE issued the writ of habeas corpus in the unfortunate woman's case, President JOHNSON issued a special order suspending the writ and directing the execution.

Upon all occasions and under all the different circumstances in which he has been tried, Gen. HANCOCK has been distinguished by remarkable judgment, discretion and force of character. In person he is the ideal of a commander, being tall, stout and handsome, with a square-set, ruddy face, clear blue eye calm in repose but kindling into flame in action. He is a hard and systematic worker, keeping his the field knew how to combine with a di nity which presumption itself would not dare to offend a simplicity and cordiality and, above all, an implied confidence in those with whom he came in contact that made him the idol of his corps. He had the quick eye of a born captain, shrank from no responsibility, sent no man where he would not lead himself, and was the soul of lovalty in carrying out the orders of his superiors. His record, both in peace and war, is before our readers.

VICE-PRESIDENT-W. H. ENGLISH.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana was born August 27th, 1822, at Lexington, Scott county, the son of Major ELISHA G. ENGLISH, a Kentuckian by birth, who emigrated to Indiana in 1818, and during a long and honored life filled several posi tions of important trust in the gift of the people and of the Government. Major ENGLISH was one of fourteen children his wife, MAHALA EASTIN, a Kentuckian by birth, but of Virginian descent, had sixteen brothers and sisters: she still sur vives at the age of eighty-two. Their son WILLIAM, after obtaining such educational advantages as the common schools of that newly settled region afforded, took a three years' course of study at South Hanover College, studied law and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at the early age of eighteen. Politics, however, had for him more attraction than his profession, and as early engaged his atten tion, for while in his teens he was a dele gate from Scott county to the Democratic State convention at Indianapolis-the round trip in those times, when there were no railroads, occupied six days-and in the famous "hard cider and log cabin' campaign of 1840 he took a very active part as a stump speaker. Under TYLER the young politician obtained his first office -the postoffice of his native village. Lexington. In 1843 he was chosen Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, and after the election of Polk spent four years in the Treasury Department a Washington. Democracy, it may be said, was prevalent in the ENGLISH family; the father and uncle of Mrs. ENGLISH were Vice-Presidents in the National Conven tion of 1848, and two other uncles dele gates, all four brothers being members of

Legislatures in different States. In 1850 Mr. ENGLISH was elected Secre tary of the Constitutional Convention: year later he was sent to the first Legisla ture that met under the provisions of the constitution then adopted, where a signal honor awaited him. In the Democratic caucus on the Speakership Mr. ENGLISH DAVIS, who had been Speaker of the Twenty-ninth Congress, and when a few days later Mr. DAVIS resigned owing to a disagreement with the House, his young rival was chosen as his successor, and dis charged so well the duties of his office that though it was the first session held under the provisions of the new constitution, not a single appeal was taken from his deci sions. In 1852 Mr. ENGLISH was elected to Congress, defeating JOHN D. FERGUSON by 488 votes; being re-elected in 1854, defeating Judge THOMAS C. SLAUGHTER by 588, and again in 1856 and 1858, his majority on the last occasion that he consented to run being 1.812.

The eight years during which Mr. Eng LISH sat in Congress were crowded with exciting and important events, and he had his full share in the work of making history. As a member of the Committee on Territories at the time of the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he submitted a minority report containing the "popular sovereignty" idea, which Mr. GREELEY says in his "American Conflict" could not have been defeated but for the parliamentary manœuvre which cut off all amendments but the substitution of the Senate bill. Mr. ENGLISH, it may be added, was one of the three or four members from the Free States who survived the storm that descended on the supporters of the bill. Later he steadily and firmly opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution until that instrument had been ratified by a vote of the people, and at the time of the dead-lock between the Senate and House moved the resolution to concur in the proposition of the Senate for a committee of free conference, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. The committee was composed of Mr. Eng-LISH, Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and the late Mr. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, on the part of the House, and of Senators GREEN, of Missouri, R. M. T. HUNTER and SEWARD. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Kansas compromise measure, commonly known as "the ENGLISH bill," which finally passed both houses of Congress and became the law. "I consider," wrote President BUCHANAN to its author. "I consider the present occasion the most fortunate of your life. It will be your fate to end the dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits on your country and to render your character historical. I shall remain always

your friend." On the eve of the Democratic split of 1860 Mr. English, who was a member of the National Campaign Committee though not a delegate to the Charleston Convention, made an earnest appeal for harmony and concession. But the rupture came, followed by secession, and he retired from political life, declining a renomination to Congress, to engage in priback to the commander of the Army of mand of the Fifth Military District GEN. department thoroughly in hand, and in vate business. He was offered the com-

mand of a regiment by Gov. MORTON, but declined it, though he was throughout the war a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. Removing to Indianapolis in 1863, he founded and became President of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, one of the first organized under the National Banking Act and the first to get out its circulation. Over the fortunes of this successful institution he presided until 1877, when he retired, receiving a handsome testimonial from the directors and stockholders in commemoration of their esteem and his ability. The increasing magnitude of his private business operations was the cause of his retirement. Since 1864 Mr. ENGLISH has taken little active part in politics, though his deep interest in the subject has never abated. He presided over the ratification meeting at Indianapolis four years ago, when he made an earnest plea in favor of sound financial doctrine. His own views of the financial question were thus expressed in a recent

"I am for honesty in money, as in polities and morals, and think the great material and business interests of this country should be placed upon the most solid basis and as far as possible from the blighting influence of demagogues. At he same time I am opposed to class egislation and in favor of protecting and fostering the interests of the laboring and producing classes in every legitimate way possible. A pure, economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty of the people and the property of the people without destroying the rights of the States or aggrandizing its own powers beyond the limits of the Constitution, is the kind of government contemplated by the fathers, and by that I think the Democracy propose to stand.'

Mr. ENGLISH was married in 1847 to Miss EMMA M. JACKSON, of Virginia, by whom he had two children, a son now sitting in the Indiana House of Representatives as a Democrat, as his father and grandfather before him, and a daughter the wife of Dr. WILLOUGHBY WALLING of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. ENGLISH died four years ago. A cotemporary writer has thus described the subject of this sketch :

"As a speaker Mr. ENGLISH is logial rather than ornate; in business he man of action rather than of words His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory; his mind is strictly practical in all its scope and bearings. Energy of character, firmness of purpose and an unswerving integrity are his chief characteristics. In personal intercourse he s inclined to be retiring and reserved which might be attributed to haughtiness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands without blemish and above reproach. As a business man he has most cautious, he is prudent and conservative. He looks searchingly and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all schemes and when he once puts his shoulder to the wheel it is with a strength that carries all before it. He is not demonstrative in anything that he does, but there is a quiet, determined and unceasing application of his whole resources of mind and energy to the end in view."

How the Old Proxy Thing Works,

[From the Farmer and Mechanic.] How Carr was beaten. Well you see, the grand Chief Proxy of the Southwest said to the grand Chief Proxy of the Northeast. Lo! mark you, the Central section is divided between Julian S. Carr. Thomas M. Holt, Kerr Craige, and H. B. Short. Now come nigh and add thy ten counties to my ten counties. And behold we shall make a boom, and Robinson and Roberts will sweep the deck. And 'twas done.

[There must be some mistake about this very positive statement. In the whole East, but two counties were represented by proxy-Dare, with 3 votes, represented by Mr. T. G. Skinner; and Tyrrell, with 5 votes, represented by Maj. H. A. Gilliam.]

PERHAPS the most hopeful sign Democratic sense yet vouchsafed at Cincinnati, said the New York Herald on the day before HANCOCK was nominated, "is seen in the evident vigor of the HANCOCK movement. The nomination of this gallant soldier would at once end all the mousetrap policy of Mr. TILDEN and give augury of Democratic success."

COTTON FACTORIES and other valuable industrial enterprises are springing up all over the South. There is a great deal of life in this old land yet, and it will be more clearly seen and appreciated after

CHAPEL HILL NOTES:-CHAPEL HILL, June 23 .- Sol and Charles Craig, colored, brothers, had a difficulty which ended in the shooting of Sol. It is said that Sol thought Charles had been paying too much attention to his wife, and went to see him about it with a double-barreled gun. He tried to shoot Charles, exploding two caps to no effect. He then broke his gun over Charles, when the latter drew a pistol and shot Sol, inflicting, it is said, a mortal wound in the abdomen. Charles has been arrested. Don't know the result of the trial.

The Normalites are coming slowly. notice among the arrivals Profs. McIver, Tomlinson, English, McAllister and others, The reduced rates of railroad fare for visitors to the Normal only go into effect tomorrow. This may account for their coming in so slowly. A great many have written announcing their intention to come, and we look for a large attendance. The teaching will this year probably be better than any before.

The Galveston (Texas) News says of B. Chambers, the Greenback nominee for Vice-President: "He never was a lawyer. He has never been a regular politician, and was always a good citizen. He is a little daft on Greenbackism. That is NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.] NEW YORK, June 22, 1880.

I called to see Col. Scales on Friday vening. He was in bed, but much better than he had been, and very cheerful and I learn that he was even more comfortable yesterday. Dr. Phillips was well enough to escort some ladies to Rockaway, o the Lenox Library, &c. While stand ing by Mrs. Grant, of Statesville, looking nto a book-case in the Library, where among other rich and rare treasures, were copies of the grammar of the Indian language and of the Bible prepared in the same tongue by that heroic old missionary John Eliot, (who went to his "dear, pious orudent, prayerful wife," as he called her 1690), Mr. Alibone, the librarian came up, and the Doctor introduced him o Mrs. Grant as a direct descendant of that "great apostle to the Indians." The librarian was much gratified by the coincidence, and made a handsome and gallant acknowledgment of the favor done him The Eliot blood has but one living representative bearing the name of Mitchell. Miss Margeret E. Mitchell, sister of Mrs. Grant, and her associate in the Simonton College at Statesville. I believe that there are but three copies of the Eliot bible known to be in existence, and that Mr. Lenex gave several thousands of dollars for his one of them.

Dr. Phillips has a letter from Rev. Pro fessor J. T. Latimer, of Davidson College, announcing his arrival at Queenstown. Ireland, on the 7th inst., after a pleasant voyage. One of his fellow passengers was Mr. Lewis, a member of Parliament. and an intelligent gentleman, who made himself very agreeable. Another passenger, whose acquaintance Professor L. did not cultivate, was Mr. Kilbourne, recently in durance vile for participation in the do ings of "Boss" Shepherd in Washington

Upwards of a hundred thousand people visited Coney Island on Sunday, a larger number, I fancy, than visited the churches on that day. In the morning there was about half the usual congregation at Grace Church, the rector absent; but in the afternoon, it being very warm, I dropped into the nearest church for service, and found three ministers and twenty-nine in the congregation. The church would probably seat a thousand. The fare at Coney Island, to say nothing of the air, is evidently more palatable to the average New Yorker than the fare and the air in the average churches. Oysters and clams and whisky and beer, go down with better relish than dull sermons, and it is generally admitted that dull sermons are the rule here, with now and then an exception. The legal profession is about on a par with the clerical-not equal to your Raleigh Bar. It is only in medicine that the city is prominent.

Going up town to dinner yesterday through a back street I came upon about a hundred boys and girls, mostly coatless and shoeless, in a high state of happy excitement. I soon found that they were following a dog-catcher's wagon, which was on its way to the pound, with such canine freight as had been picked up in the streets. The process of drowning such of them are not claimed will begin at once. Last year thousands were drowned.

If you have not copied the annexed curious paragraph before this reaches you, I think t will interest many of your readers. It s fron the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Daily News:

"Mr. Thomas B. Keogh, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, is in town for a short visit. In the course of an extended interview yesterday he said You wonder, do you, why I am such a pronounced Grant man. Well, I'll tell you. I supported Grant because I believed that in a greater degree than any other man named by the Republicans his election would have tended to do away with the worst features of sectionalism. When first went South the opposition to Northern immigration was confined almost wholly to the Democrats. Now everything has changed, and the hostility shown towards new-comers from the North is largely manifested by the native Republican ele ment. Strange as it may seem, this is a fact, and I am in a position to know whereof I afflrm." This will certainly be quite an item of political news, both to the Grant and the anti-Grant Republicans of the country. Mr. Keogh is a resident of North Carolina

Mr. Keogh was not sufficiently explicit. The Democrats were not, and are not now, opposed to Northern immigration, but only to the kind of immigrants; and the native Republicans are only opposed to that kind, after having found out what a vile set they

ary and political weekly, of this city, supports Garfield, but cannot stomach Arthur. probably because it knows him too well, Arthur being a resident of this city. He is no better, and perhaps no worse, than Garfield, but he is a nobody.

Our day is fifteen hours long, from sunrise to sunset. This beats your time in North Carolina, I suppose.

The ventures in lotteries appear to be on the increase here. Several cases have occurred of drawing high prizes, and they have been extensively advertised, till there is quite a rush to the lottery offices, though these are open contrary to law, and even advertising lotteries in the papers is prohibited. On Saturday afternoon, pay day of mechanics, clerks, etc... in my walk up Broadway, there were six men trying to get in at Dauppin's, where the door was closed and locked, why, I do not know; perhaps the police had a spasmodic idea of duty and had closed it, as they did once, some months ago, only to see it opened again with even more pub-licity of advertising. The hush money may have given out, and the officials of course would require a new fee. It is well known that gambling and other disreputable houses are winked at by the olice, only now and then an example be ng made of one or two of them. Some one inquires, through the World

who is the auther of the lines -"Still soft and warm with summer's glow, The breeze of autumn murmuring low Fans nature as she sleeps."

The question of authorship is not answered. It should be, for the author of so fine a poetical thought, may have uttered others worthy of remembrance.

Gen. Sutter, on whose place in California gold was first discovered in 1848 very poor, the discovery having ruined him, and was in Washington urging a claim against the government—the old story of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, or Amy Darden's claim for a horse taken by the United States during the Revolutionary war, which finally passed Congress about fifty years after the war, having been regularly before Congress year after year, and allowed at last out of sheer desperation Whether Amy or her heirs got the money I do not remember, but it would be hard to find a case of greater persistence. She was of North Carolina.

The Friends have a Normal school in North Carolina, I suppose, for I see that at the Yearly Meeting of the New England Friends, at Newport, last week, "Benj. F Knowles, of Connecticut, gave \$1,950 to pay for recently erected buildings at their Normal school in North Carolina." suppose it is a negro school, of course. The style of some of the preaching in

these parts was exhibited on Sunday in Jersey City. A Methodist minister preached on the Narragansett disaster, and denounced the captain and officers as 'cowards." Whereupon up sprang the Captain, who was present, and exclaimed 'You are a liar!" Great excitement, the Captain was arrested, but the magistrate discharged him.

A German named Paul Kunkel died at York, Pa., on the 12th inst., aged 79 Thirty years ago he was tried for murder, and convicted on circumstantial evidence. Two days before he was to have been executed, the real murderer was discovered, and tried, convicted, confessed and hanged. Kunkel had a new trial and was of course acquitted; and lived to be come one of the most useful citizens of York. A remarkable case of the danger of circumstantial evidence.

The Day Before.

HANCOCK NOT A MILITARY CANDIDATE

[Special to the N. Y. Herald, 23d 1 CINCINNATI, June 22.—The friends of General Hancock are happy to-day. Their chances are brightening, and if Bayard and Payne will permit it, Hancock's show s very pronounced. General Baldy Smith wants it to be understood that Hancock is not presented as a soldier candidate alone He insists in all his arguments with the delegations that the eyes of thousands of his fellow countrymen are turned to him. because, being a soldier himself, he has stood boldly and bravely forward in emergencies in defence of the civil law when threatened in time of peace by the mili itary law. Baldy Smith's argument is substantially as follows :- While General Hancock was in command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters in New Orleans, in November 1867. Hancock found himself met by difficulties arising out of the results of the war. With admirable tact, and a keen sense of instice to the laws of the country. as well as to the people of Louisiana and Texas, he reconciled the differences that had previously prevailed, and which had had their origin in the abominable carpetbag governments that since the close of the war had blighted those States. Instead of an oppressor the Louisianians and Texans found in him a Governor inspired by motives of the purest patriotism and of the highest justice.

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 40." On assuming command, November 29 867, he issued his well known "General Order, No. 40," in which he laid down his programme as Governor of the district This document was a revelation to an oppressed, robbed and humiliated people In it he expressed his convictions that the people of Louisiana and Texas desired peace, and he declared his purpose to insure it by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil laws. There was everything in this order to produce a profound sense of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. Following it came for a while the blessings of peace and prosperity, and but for the fact that the administration at Washington removed General Hancock from his sphere of justice and beneficent government the period of misrule in Louisiana and Texas would have come to an end ten years ago. How honestly, how impartially and how prudently he conducted the affairs of those two States is shown in the case of his controversy with the carpet-bagger Governor (so called) Pease, of Texas. This individual had arbitrarily removed the judges and county officers whom he found in office and had appointed his own creatures to fill their places. General Hancock's first act on assuming command was to redress the injustice that had been done to the people of Texas, and in his "General Order, No. 40" he repaired the wrong that Pease had committed. He declared that the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, should be respected-noble sentiments that have never been forgotten by the American people. Again, in a letter to Pease, he said that on the laws of Texas and Louisi ana, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire structure of social order LAW'S SUPREMACY OVER THE SWORD. In these two States power may destroy

the forms but not the principles of justice These will live in spite even of the sword The just course of Gen. Hancock in the South offended the carpet-baggers and their Radical friends in Congress, who endeavored by hostile legislation directed against him either to have him retired from the military service or to make his position as commander of the Fifth Military District irksome and embarrassing. Finally the issue of obeying a wrong or resigning his Governorship was presented to him. He chose the latter course, and in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of his difficulties, he said:-"Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right." He made application to be relieved from his command on February 27, 1868, a victim of Radical partisanship. whose name had become a tower of strength in the land.

Twenty-seven names were before the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency-From Eastern States, Bayard, Barnum English, Gaston, Hancock, Hewitt, Ingersoll, McClellan, Potter, Pratt, Parker. Randall, Randolph, Tilden, Wallace. From Western States, David Davis, English, Field, Groesbeck, Hendricks, by a workman in his employment, died in Washington last week, aged 78. He was Payne, Pendleton, Thur.nan.

To Oar City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R S. Tucker's regis tered thermometer, Thursday, June 24, 1880: 6 o'eloek, a. m., 74 | 3 o'eloek, p. m., 94 9 " " 85 12 " m. 91

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24,-The indica tions for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, winds mostly southwesterly, and nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Moseley-Ice Cream Saloon. Petersburg Railroad Company—Schedule. Mrs. Mary J. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, Principals—Mt. Vernon Institude.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS:-

Let's ratify. And thus endeth the conventions. Col. Buck Tucker was for Hancock a'll

We will move upon the enemy's works in November.

A private pic-nic party goes from this city to Rand's mill to-day.

Fence men smile on both sides and with either side when asked.

There are lots of fence men who are just asking to be asked to come down. Rev. Dr. Atkinson is still confined to his bed, but, we are glad to learn, is con-

It is weak to look back and think upon what might have been. It is strong and

brave to accept what has been. The to-be handsome residences of Frank

Moring, Esq., and Robt. T. Gray, Esq., on North Blount st., are rapidly going up. The hardest load for a Republican of this community to carry is the disgrace of having voted for Garfield against the old

Hancock and English. The time and the man have met. If they have not the man we'll make the time, that's the plain English of it.

We have at last taught the people that it takes stamps to carry letters and no unmailable matter has been put in the postoffice during the past week.

There was no better or handsomer dele gation at Cincinnati than North Carollna's. Think of Dortch, Ruffin, Howard, Stedman, Waddell, Graham, &c., &c.

The nomination of Hancock and English ran the internal revenue receipts up to \$6,401.14 and brought Treasurer Worth \$11,000 of old bonds to be exchanged.

The lawn party at Mr. Anderson's last night, given by the children of the Church of the Good Shepherd, was a decided success. The spacious grounds were beauti fully illuminated, and both young and old enjoyed the novel entertainment.

The cruelty of the man who put mucil age in his hair oil to the ruin of the really fine head of hair of his landlady's daughter is only equalled in diabolism by the man who filled his whisky bottle half full of croton oil and caught his landlord.

Henry Burnett, of Paducah, Kentucky, whom many old Bingham boys will remember as a handsome lad at school in 1862-3-4 at Oaks, and after the war at Mebaneville, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cincinnati Convention.

An old oak tree in Lovejoy's grove, for a long time hanging over Person street. fell Wednesday evening with a loud noise. It might be well for our Street Commissioner to look after these old trees overhanging our streets and on the public

In the advertising columns of THE News will be found the advertisement of Major W. B. Lynch's select School at High Point, and to it we desire to call especial attention. Major Lynch is a nephew of the great educator, Wm. J. Bingham. He was educated at the Bingham School and for some years assisted the sons of the elder Bingham in its management. He is thoroughly conversant with the Bingham system of teaching and has by his own force added to its development. This system of training is designed to develop the capacity of thought and to stimulate and strengthen the mental faculties. This should be the end and aim of all education, and the system pursued at this school is admirably adapted toward carrying it

HANCOCK AND JARVIS CLUB .- A meeting at the Court House was held last night with Mr. W. J. Weir in the chair and Mr. H. H. Roberts requested to act as Secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the mayor's office to-night for the purpose of completing a permanent organization. Let every Democrat be present.

MAYOR'S COURT. - Alf Flowers, charged with stealing money from Theodore Joseph, was sent to jail in default of bail.

A drunken tramp was sent to the grardhouse: he was then taken before the Mayor and fined \$7.25. The fine however was remitted on condition that he would be half a mile from the city limits in fifteen minutes. From the gait at which he left the market-house we have no doubt he performed his task.

RACING.—The Bonnie-Scotland—Ivy Leaf cross seems to be a wonderful hit. It produced Bramble and Brambaletta, and now Bye and Bye a three year old sister of theirs has won the Illinois Oaks stakes. beating Gold-Bug, Blue Lodge and two

others in the good time of 2.274. Luke Blackburn won the eleven farlong dash at Coney Island in 2.241 the best time on record. The performance however is not equal to that of Spendthrift who ran the same distance last year in 2.253, carrying 123 pounds, whereas Blackburn only carried 96 pounds. It however stamps Blackburn as one of the speediest colts of the year.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

RATIFIED IN RALEIGH CHEERED BY THE CAPE FEAR. OLD CONFEDERATES SALUTE!

SELMA FORMS THE FIRST CLUB!!

The news of the nomination of Han ecck and English was received in Raleigh with great enthusiasm. As soon as the tidings was received, the wires flashed back the response, "Raleigh will salute the nomination with a hundred guns." In the afternoon the battery of the Raleigh Light Artillery was carried out to Bledsoe's old grove, and as the first gun of the hundred roared out its thunder, a cheer arose for Hancock as hearty as those with which these same men rushed in the Wilderness to the a tack of their then foeman, but now their chosen leader. Nor were other cities behind in their ratification. Before the flash of Raleigh's cannon had ceased to dazzle the eye the telegraph brought the news that in Wilmington the nomination of Hancock was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the Democrats. "Flags are flying, and the Cape Fear Artillery are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the

And a telegram was received from Rich-

mond, Va., saying:—
"The nomination of Hancock was received here with great enthusiasm. It is generally conceded that the ticket is the strongest that could have been put in the field. The ex-Confederate soldiers, upon receipt of the intelligence that Gen. Hancock was nominated, fired a salute of 100

But the honor of forming the first campaign club belongs to "High old Johnton." Before the sun went down THE NEWS received information by special dispatch that the citizens of Selma had organized a Hancock, Jarvis and Cox Club with fifty names at five o'clock, with H. L. Watson as president.

Raleigh's club was however not long in forming. At night a large number of the young men met at the Court House for the purpose of perfecting organization. Mr. W. J. Weir was called to the chair and Mr. H. H. Roberts was elected secretary. The meeting then adjourned until to-night, when it will re-assemble at the Mayor's office to effect permanent organization and to prepare for the campaign. Let every Democrat be present then. Let us show what Raleigh can do when she is in earnest.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals from the Second District was resumed and causes

disposed of as follows: Reynolds Brothers vs. Irvine Pool, from Wake; put to the end of the district. W. F. Perry vs. Green Jackson, from

Wake; put to the end of the district. J. M. Harris et als. vs. Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, from Wake; argued by A. W. Haywood and R. G. Lewis for the plaintiffs, and Reade, Busbee & Busbee for the defendant.

Mibra Gulley et als. vs. E. O. Macy et als., from Wake: put to the end of the district.

R. O. Burton, Jr., administrator, vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, from Northampton; set for hearing at the end of the docket, by consent. Ober & Sons vs. W. H. Smith, from

Halifax: continued. Badger et al. vs. Williams et al., from Wake : left open for report. Pope vs. Braswell, from Edgecombe:

Horn vs. The State; original action

out to end of docket : four cases. R. D. Johnson vs. George D. Pate, from Craven; argued by W. B. Rodman for the plaintiff, and W. J. Clarke for the defen-

University of North Carolina vs. R. W. lassiter et als., from Wake; argued by Battle & Mordecai, G. V. Strong and A. M. Lewis for the plaintiff, and Reade, Busbee & Busbee for the defendants.

R. H. Parker vs. Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, from Halifax; continued.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this Friday) morning, when causes from the Second District will be resumed.

THE RATIFICATION.—The party firing off the salute yesterday was under the command of Gen. B. C. Manly. Two guns were used and in charge of each of them was one of the old gunners of Manly's Battery, Tom Hill being in charge of the first piece and Capt. R. D. Brooks of the second. Gun No. 1 was manned by Zeb McAllister, Jasper McCrary, George Harward, Dick Thompson, W. J. Weir and A. H. Haynes; while No. 2 was served by Willis Fowler, W. B. Royster, W. T. Allen, Charlie Separk, C. Dixon and H. H. Roberts.

THE COLORED FREEMASONS.—This organization paraded yesterday in celebration of St. John's day. The procession formed at 3:30 o'clock and paraded through most of the principal streets ending at Metropolitan Hall where a public installation of officers was had and the annual

address was delivered by Bishop Hood. At night a festival was given at Metropolitan Hall, one of the features of which was the presentation of a cane to Bishop Hood by Stewart Ellison.

DEPARTMENT NOTES:-Buck, Heflebower & Neer, of Baltimore, took out a drummer's license yester-

The Governor has ordered an extra term of Rowan Superior Court, beginning on the 9th of August, for the trial of civil causes only. Hon. A. A. McKoy will

preside. The laws of the special session are now ready for sale. Parties desiring them should communicate with the Secretary of

At present the indications are of bouniful harvests throughout the grain-growing region of the Northwest. In the Central and Middle States also the prospects are fair. The outlook for cotton is equally favorable. It is probable, therefore, that we shall again have the enormous surplus for exportations for which Europe has kept up so steady a demand during the last three years.

Henderson's Progress.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HENDERSON, N. C., June 23, 1880. General W. R. Cox, Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, D. W. Bain and J. W. Reid, of Wentworth, arrived here to-day, en route for Oxford to participate in the anniversary of St. John's to-morrow. Quite a pleasant and unexpected reception was improvised by the Messrs. Cooper. A large quantity of iced lemonade was hurriedly prepared. and these gentlemen with their patrons, a large number of whom were present at their sale this morning, were invited by the Messrs. Cooper to their large ware-

The lemonade being disposed of and the sales over the call for Cox ran through the crowd and the General responded in a short, but handsome speech, saying that he yielded to the unexpected call simply in obedience to that sense of obligation which would never allow him to refuse any demand made by the good people of Granville. Col. Kenan was called out and said many things, and said them well; and among them, referring to the ticket nominated in Raleigh last week, he said, that nearly the whole ticket had a record, and he was willing to stand or fall by that record; that the nominees were going before the people and claim, what he believed they would readily grant, that the State administration, in all its departments, had been honest and faithful. Messrs. Reid, Polk and Bain each were

alled out and made short speeches. Mr. H. T. Jordan, of Henderson, on behalf of those present, and of Granville, assured the speakers, and especially the candidates, of a most enthusiastic support, and claimed that Henderson should be the point at which to open the campaign, especially if the candidates would be inspired by an enthusiasm that would not wane during the campaign. The little affair passed off most pleasantly.

WHAT HENDERSON IS DOING. It will be remembered that the whole of the business portion of this place was entirely destroyed by fire in 1870. Now it has twenty business houses. In 1873 only about 300,000 pounds of tobacco was shipped from this point and nine-tenths of t was classed as red. Last year, 6,000,-000 pounds were shipped and nineteentwentieths of it was bright tobacco. I earn that one warehouse, that of the Messrs. Cooper, will handle this year over 3,000,000 pounds. One factory (Mr. Pogue's) will work not less than 125,000 pounds. The Cooper Warehouse has 18,000 square feet of flooring, and it is said they have the largest trade from wagons of any house in the State. There are two other warehouses. In 1873 the population was less than 600: it now numbers 1,771. I am told that one retail house (Messrs. Watkins) sells over \$100,000 in goods annually. The town is steadily improving; nine nice dwellings are now in process of construction. Located in a fine farming section, whose people are thrifty and persevering, there is no reason why its course should not be onward and upward. L. L. P.

The latest revolution in Mexico has been crushed by the prompt action of the United States military force in Arizona. Marquez, who had "pronounced" in Sonora, was supposed to have been promised the assistance of volunteers from California and Arizona. Meeting with a reverse he fell back upon American soil, whereupon the United States military authorities sent a detachment to arrest the members of the party. This broke up the movement.

Spain threatens active hostilities if China refuses apology and compensation for interference with coolie emigration to Cuba, and declares her determination to occupy ports in Formosa with troops from Manilla, and to blockade the Chinese coast The Peking Government insists that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to treaty and in violation of integrity and humanity. Spain is encouraged by the moral support of Portugal and Peru. which complain of similar interference.

WAIFS :-

There was once a remarkable dog in San Antonio. It knew its master's step and his habits and would never bite him. His owner loved him and said he would not take \$500 for him. One night his owner came home perfectly sober and three hours earlier than usual. The dog not having been notified of this change in the programme mistook him for an intruder, and bit him in nineteen places. Next day the owner had the dog executed by a policeman. All efforts to obtain a comnutation failed, and yet it was a clear case of mistaken identity, and the dog had an

unpractised mind. One afternoon there was a crowd of excited darkies in an alley near the Galveston News office gathered around two negro boys who had clinched each other and were fighting away for dear life on the ground. There was one negro man present and he urged the combatants not to give up. Gouge him in de eye, Bill !" "Sam, you give in I'll tan yer hide for yer. ou whips Bill Ise got a quarter fer yer.' A well-dressed gentleman stopped and said to the negro man: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to encourage these

boys to fight. "Why, Lor', boss," was the response, 'dem's my own childrens."

There lives in the country not very far from Sacramento a worthy couple, well known and much esteemed, whose only alloy to their cup of happiness resides in the fact that thus far they have not, after some years of wedded life, been blessed by that crowning glory of matrimony-a child. Unto them no heir has been born. To the aged widowed mother of one of the parties this is equally a source of regret, and she does not hesitate to voice her disappointment. The other day, while the two ladies were visiting at a neighboring farm, one of the company indiscreetly ventured upon the subject by inquiring how many little prattlers were making home merry in the household of the visitors. 'None," replied the elderly lady, "not one and"- "Now, mother," interposed the other, "please don't. I'm sure there's time "Oh, I know what you'll say" enough. --- "But mother" --- "Don't but me! I know I've got no grandchild, and I guess I aint likely to have one either-unless I have it myself." That closed the argument for that day.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Roan Mountain Republican tells of man in Mitchell county 6 feet 91 inches The Messenger says that the census

enumerators estimate the population of Goldsboro proper at more than 4,000. Cleveland crops, the Shelby Aurore says, are looking well, though they need rain. Some farmers, it says, have planted

more cotton than they can cultivate. A man in Cleveland, the Aurora says. has made 140 gallons of molasses from the cane raised on one and a-half acres of land." Another man there 85 years old can hoe corn or cotton all day.

The Goldsboro Messenger is requested o state that Mr. E. T. Boykin, of Clinton, will deliver an address before the Sampson County Agricultural Society on the first Saturday in July at Clinton. He is young lawyer of promise, and those who attend will be richly rewarded.

A post office has been established Lamb's Mll in Chatham county, says the Recorder, to be known as Lambsville. T. J. Lamb, post-master. It is an extension of the Snipes' Store route. After this month, the mails will be semi-weekly, leaving Chapel Hill, Tuesday and Satur

The Charlotte Observer learns that about 5,000 persons were assembled on the battlefield of King's Mountain on Wednesday to witness the laying of the corner stone The monument is to be erected on the highest point of the battle-field, and when completed can be seen from King's Mountain and other points on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. The corner stone is of granite, three feet square and one foot

The Durham Recorder says that "tobac co prospects are certainly more hopeful. A full crop has not been planted, but we learn what is out is doing well under the influence of frequent rains." The same paper says that W. T. Blackwell has finished cleaning up his wheat crop and finds a yield of 700 bushels—an average, we believe of about 25 to the acre. This is on lands which would not, without high manuring and skilful culture, average five bushels, as is the case with the adacent fields.

The Washington Press hears with great pleasure, as we heard, Mr. W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort, "spoken of in the highest terms by all whose fortune it was to be in attendance upon the late State Convention. The neat little speech made by him in seconding the nomination of the Hon. D. G. Fowle for Governor, was done in the name of his county, and met with the en-tire approval of all who heard him. It was to the point, and all that could have been expected was said by him in the right words, and in the very way that should endear him to our whole people. Beaufort should feel proud of him for the manner in which he acquitted himself on the occasion.

The Wadesboro Herald says that "the ninth annual pic-nic at Stanback's Ferry, on the Pee Dee river, will be held Wednesday, July 7th. From what we can learn from the managers it will surpass any pic-nic heretofore. The ball, which will close the pleasures of the occasion, comes off in Wadesboro Wednesday night. It is no use for us to say anything concerning these pleasure gatherings, for it is known and acknowledged through North Carolina that they are superior in get-up and management to any held in this State. The place where they are held is about ten miles from Wadesboro. The grounds are level and covered with nature's carpet -a beautiful green grass -which looks as though it was constantly mowed. The place seems especially arranged for such occasions, as it is shaded by beautiful oaks to the river bank. All pleasure seekers

are invited to attend." Neuse river gets \$45,000 by the late river and harbor bill. The Messenger says that "the money already expended in the improvements of the Neuse has done an incalculable amount of good, and with this, and perhaps a subsequent appropriation, the stream can be put in a navigable condition for the greater part throughout the year. This, however, is a minor consideration. The greatest benefits that were expected are already apparent and indeed realized as far as the improvement work has progressed. The removal of obstructions will prevent great freshets in the river, often so damaging to the crops, and by affording better drainage thousands of acres of valuable lands have already been reclaimed and many more may be reclaimed. but the greatest of all blessings is that the health of the people residing near the river has already and will still further be materially benefitted."

The Rebel Brigadiers.

Cin cinnati Telegram to N. Y. Tribune, 22d.]
There are rebel brigadiers in plenty; out for certain purposes rebel brigadiers are unavailable. Nearly every Southern Senator is said to be here. The tall, slim man, with a long, white chin-beard, looking like a plain Methodist minister, is the historic "Joe" Brown, of Georgia, once Governor, now Senator by means of the resignation of General J. B. Gordon. General Gordon is here also-a dark, Southern-looking man, with a sabre-cut across his cheek. So also is "Ben" Hill. who shows his square head and pale face and straight hair combed as smooth as a schoolmaster's. In the Georgia delegation Hill and Brown have been bitter enemies and have sought to bowie-knife each other's reputation in true Southern style; but now they sit side by side in the Senate and seem to have forgiven and

forgotten. Senator Jones, of Florida, is seated on he stage, a face a little of the Indian type, though without the dark Indian hair. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, happens to walk in front of him just at this moment. General Ransom is an excellent representative of the Southern gentleman in politics. There is just time to notice the slight stoop in his shoulders, the iron gray that has fallen on his beard and on such hair as is on a decidedly bald head. "Gentleman George" H. Pendleton can hardly be called a Southern Senator. though he is a Senator and the Senate is Southern. He is in the centre of a group of friends on the platform, and only gives a glimpse now and then of a dark and yet sunny face, surrounded with clustering dark hair and an iron-gray beard.

Sailor, Preacher and Judge.

[From the New York Times, 23d.] Capt. Young, of the Narragansett, who last Sunday informed a Jersey City minister, while the latter was preaching, that he was a liar, has heen acquitted of the charge of disorderly conduct. The indiscreet minister while preaching the gospel of steam boat accidents, remarked that the officers of the Narragansett were cowards Of course, Capt. Young did not like this assertion, and he thereupon exclaimed to the minister's great astonishment, "You're a liar," Judge Peloubet, however, did not discharge the Captain on the ground that a man who is called a coward is al-

ways justified in calling his accuser a liar. The Judge based his decision on the fact that Mr. Harcourt is accustomed to have his sermons received by his congregation with such approving remarks as "Amen' and "Glory." If, argued the Judge, it is not disorderly conduct to interrupt a sermon with exclamations of approval, it is not disorderly conduct to interrupt it with exclamations of disapproval. Had Capt. Young, when the minister called him a coward, exclaimed "Amen," or even remarked, "That's right, Brother!" no one would have dreamed of calling him disorderly. With what justice, then, can he be charged with disorderly conduct because he made an exclamation of disapproval? The force of this argument is un-

deniable.

While we may, as a matter of taste prefer that no minister should be openly o deny that Judge Peloubet's decision may have a wholesome influence upon a certain class of ministers. When a minister selects a steamboat disaster, or a railroad collision, or a walking-match, or a base-ball game as a topic for a sermon, there are those who believe that he exhibits extremely bad taste, to say nothing worse of him. If the minister is an ambassador of God, charged with the duty of pointing out to men the way of salvation, we have a right to expect that he will perform his duty. The success of Mr. Talmage in substituting gymnastics for the Gospel, and in delivering comic lectures instead of calling men to repentance, has had a wide influence upon other ministers. They have found that it is easier to win admira tion by a harrowing description of a shipwreck than it is to preach a plain practical sermon. Now, if the sensational minister finds that his hearers can with impunity interrupt him, and challenge the truth of his assertions, he will begin to perceive that it will be safer for him to follow the old paths and preach Christ instead of the Stonington Steamboat Company. We can even imagine that Mr. Talmage himself might be compelled to respect decency to some extent were his congregation to be permitted to criticise him after the manner which Capt. Young criticised Mr. Harcourt. For example, when he announced that because he had preached a preposterous sermon on the theatre several actors had solemnly resolved to assassinate him in the pulpit, he might possibly have been made to blush had some bold man informed him that his assertion was untrue, and challenged him to produce the evidence on which it was founded. The law as interpreted by Judge Peloubet would entirel justify any one in calling Mr. Talmage liar, for the reason that his congregation is accustomed to express loud approval of his sermons. A little determination in expressing disapproval of Mr. Talmage's anties might have an excellent effect, and is certainly worth trying.

By this time Mr. Harcourt is probably convinced that his last Sunday's sermon was a mistake, and he will be careful not to be again guilty of a like mistake, lest the terrible Capt. Young should again rise up and call him the reverse of blessed. Other ministers who have adopted the bad habit of sensational preaching will be henceforth much more careful than they have been, and they will no longer make, while in the pulpit, wild and reckless assertions which they would not venture to make outside of the pulpit. Capt. Young may prove to have been the unwitting impulse toward a reformation in preaching, and the precedent established in his case

may be an inestimable check upon pulpit The doctors said the man couldn't live and weeping friends surrounded his bedside. He was young and there was much to hold him to life. He struggled hard mentally to accept the situation, but he couldn't feel right about it. At length he opened his eyes and asked in a feeble whisper if the leader of the village band was at home. If so he desired as a last dying request that the band be brought out and allowed to play one of their favorite airs, No. 6, he thought, under his window. The appeal was granted, and before the concluding strain was reached a submissive smile hovered about the shrunken lips of the departing one as he murmured, "I'm-resigned... Nothing
-worse-can-happen-now." Then his light went out.

City Business Items.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker have a beautiful line of Summer Silks, which they offer at a great reduction in prices.

We are making general reductions in our whole Spring and Summer stock of Dry Goods. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. EJast Received—Another lot of White Vests. Also a large case of Dress Shirts. We have the best Dress Shirt for 75c. ever

sold in the State.

R. B. Andrews & Co.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are showing im mense lines of Laces, White Swiss Mus-lins, French Organdies, Batistes, French Muslins, Linon d'Jude, Victoria Lawns. and a general stock of white wash

W. H. & R. S. Tucker will open this week a superb and elegant line of Parasols and Umbrellas.

They are Here!-Another lot of thos new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridies, with metalic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scrims, hoods, nets, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.

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The Best of Plain Crackers is the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per pound. A fresh lot just received. Also, fine Soda Crackers in tin and paper boxes, and the best 10c. Soda Cracker in the city.
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Vests, &c., dyed or cleaned without ripping, at the Raleigh Dye Works, Morgar street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church At Yeargan, Petty & Co., the greates variety and quantity and quality of Toweis all sizes and kinds.-Huckaback, Honey

comb, Corrigated, Terry, Russian Bath Damask, Bleached and Unbleached, Striped Plaid and Plain; Table Damasks, all widths; Turkey Red Damasks, White Damasks, One-half White Damasks, Doyles and Table Napkins to match. We will sell these goods at prices that cannot be com-peted with.

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Received to-day and for sale cheap. 100 dozen Fans, 100 dozen Shirts, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 7 bales Domestics, 700 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton, at Woollcott's Wholesale and Retail Stores, Hargett and Wilmington streets.

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NEURALGINE—This Specific for Neuralgia and Headache is not offered to the public as a KING CURE ALL, but is only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTERS IN THE STATE OF THE TEED if taken according to directions. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod. What a pity that the otherwise beau-tiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use Sozoboxt. It costs so little to buy it considering the

good it does, and its benefits stretch out into her future life. Poor girl! je22-dtaug22-wtaug10. For Sale-1 small Drug Stove, with a splendid prescription trade. Good reason for selling. Address Lock Box 181,

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jan 21, 1880, 16-tf

Orleans 12. Futures barely steady at the following quotations: June 11.49; July 11.51; August 11.58; September 11.09; October 10.68; November 10.50. Flour dull. Wheat a shade better. Corn quiet. Pork firm at \$12.65. Lard heavy at \$7.35. Spirits turpentine 29. Rosin \$1.45. Freights

BALTIMORE, June 24 .- Flour dull and weak

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Flour dun and weak, Wheat—Southern lower; Western lower but steady at the decline; Southern red \$1.11a1.15; amber \$1.15a1.18; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and June delivery \$1.17\frac{1}{2}a1.17\frac{2}{2}; July \$1.09\frac{1}{2}a1.09\frac{2}{2}; August \$1.06\frac{2}{2}a1.07; September \$1.06\frac{1}{2}a1.06\frac{2}{2}. Corn—Southern easier; Western steady and a shade better; Southern white 57; yellow nominally 54. LIVERPOOL, June 24-Noon.-Cotton dull

and easier; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6 15-16; sales 5,000; for speculation and export 500; re-ceipts 750 bales—all American; uplands, low middling clause, June delivery 6 21-32; June and July 6 21-32a6å; July and August 6å; August and September 6åa6 19-32; September and October 6 7-16; October and November 64; futures quiet and steady.

MARKET REPORT ... MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, June 24.-Money 2a3. Exchange 4.85. Government bonds strong; five per cents. 1.03\(\frac{2}{3}\); four-and-a-half per cents. 1.09\(\frac{2}{3}\); four per cents 1.08\(\frac{2}{3}\). State bonds nomi-

Cotton-sales 227 bales ; uplands 11 ; Orleans 12; consolidated net receipts 2,417; exports to Great Britain 1,898; to France 2,278; continent 141; net receipts 56. Futures closed steady, with sales of 86,000 bales at the following quotations : June 11.52a11.54 ; July 11.49a11.50; August 11.57a11.58; September 11.09a11.10; October 10.70a10.71; November 10.56a10.57; December 10.57a10.58; January 10.64a10.65 Southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra \$5.00a5.60; good to choice ditto \$5.65a6.50. Wheat lale, better, with fair business; ungraded red \$1.13a1.20. Corn opened feverish and closed a shade easier; ungraded 48½a51½. Oats heavy and ½c. lower; No. 3, 35½. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm and rather quiet; Cuba Muscovado 72a7.69; fair to good refining 72a7 13-16; prime refined firm and in fair demand; standard "A" 92a92. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in good demand. Rosin unchanged. Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 29½. Wool unchanged. Pork lower, but fairly active, closing firm at \$12.50; middles firmer and quiet; long clear 7#. Lard opened lower and closed firm at \$7.25a7.50. Whisky nominal at \$1.12a1.14. Freights dull

LOUISVILLE, June 24.-Flour in fair de mand; choice to fancy \$6.00a6.25. Wheat nominally \$5a90. Corn steady. Oats quiet at 32. Pork active and a shade lower at \$12.50. Lard firm and unchanged, Bulk meats active and a shade lower; shoulders \$4.60; sides \$7.50. Bacon firm; shoulders \$5.15; ribs \$7.75; sugareured hams 9\(24.0\) Whisky firm at \\$1.07.

Baltimore, June 24.—Oats lower; Southern 36a37; Western white 35a36; mixed 32a33; Pennsylvania 35a36. Provisions firm with an up-ward tendency. Coffee quiet; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to prime 12\(\frac{3}{4}a15\\ \frac{1}{4}\). Sugar quiet and firm; "A" soft 10. Whisky steady and un-

changed. Freights more active. CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red winter \$1.09. Corn—No. 2 mixed 37½a38½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 31. Pork \$12.00a12.50. Lard \$6.80. Bulk meats-shoulders 41. Bacon-shoulders \$5 00 a5.25; sides 74. Whisky \$1 07. Sugar in good demand; New Orleans 72. Hogs in active demand; common \$3.25a3.85; butchers \$4.40a4.50.

June 24.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.-Galveston nominal at 111, 101 92, net receipts 183 bales; Norfolk dull at 112, net receipts 365 bales; Baltimore quiet, 112, 111, 102, net receipts none; Boston dull, 12½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 77 bales; Wilmington dull, 11, 10 7-16, 9½, net receipts 1; Philadelphia quiet, 121, 112, 102, net receipts 120; Savannah very quiet, 11½, 10½, 9½, net receipts 101; New Orleans quiet and casy, 11½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 700 bales; Mobile quiet, 11½, 10½, 9½, net receipts 35 bales; Memphis quiet, 114, net receipts 84 bales; Augusta quiet, 11, 10½, 91, net receipts 22 bales; Charleston quiet, 111, 111, 101, net receipts 24 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market. REPORTED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE. RALEIGH, June 24, 1880

Middling. Strict Low Middling.....11 Good Ordinary..... Middling Stains......10 Low Middling Stains .. Tone of market weak.

City Market -- Wholesale Prices. REPORTED BY LEN. H. ADAMS, Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange. RALEIGH, June 24, 1880.

RALEIGH, JU	me 2	ŧ, 1	100	U.
Apples, dried	8	a		
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9	a		10
" hams	12	a		13
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	7	a		8
" shoulders,	- 6	a		
Butter, North Carolina,	20	a		30
Beeswax	18			20
Corn	67	a		70
Corn Meal	67			
Coffee, prime Rio	16			17
" good "	14	a		173
Chickens, Spring	20			25
Eggs, per dozen	15			173
Flour, North Carolina	6 75	a	7	50
Molassses, Cuba	35	a	ľ	45
Oats, shelled	55	a		
Peaches, peeled			æ	th.
" unpeeled	7	21		8
Peas, white, per bushel	1 25	a		-
" stock, "	10 0	a		
Pork, North Carolina	6	a		7
Rags, mixed	1	la		
" cotton	2	ł		
Sugar, white	10	a		11
" yellow	9	a		10
Syrup, S. H	25	a		28
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 70	a		
Sweet potatoes	75	a	80	
Timothy hay		a		
Irish potatoes	1 20	a		
FURS-Otter	5 00			
Mink	75			
Fox	90			
Coon	35			
Muskrat	10			
Rabbits	3			
Above are for large quantities.	Wi	en	SI	nall
quantities are wanted higher	prices	V	vill	be

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, June 24.] The market yesterday closed quiet; unchanged. Good Middling.. Middling 102 Strict Low Middling 103 Low Middling.... Receipts for the day, 116 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, June 24.] SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Dull and inac tive at 26½ cents per gallon for regular packages during the early part of the day without reported transactions. Later, sales were made of 84 casks at 25½ cents, the market closing very

ROSIN.—Market quoted dull at \$1.05 for strained and \$1.10 for good strained, without TAR .- The market was quoted firm at \$2.00

per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1,70 for yellow dip and \$2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet without

sales. The following were the official quota-Low Middling...... Middling

55@50 cents for shelling stock, 65@70 cents for ordinary, 75 cents for prime, 85 cents for extra prime, 90@95 for fancy, and \$1.00@1.05 for extra fancy. Market quiet. RECEIPTS. 14 bales 150 easks 461 bbls. Spirits turpentine..... Crude turpentine.

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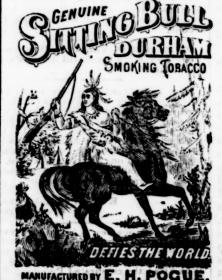
PLOWS, CASTINGS. COTTON HOES, &c., Indeed everything usually kept in a wholesale grocery and supply store, which we will sell low for cash, or on

when satisfactory arrangements can be made. We are also agents for Hyman's and Dancy's and Baker's Standard Ammoniated Phosphates. Persons wishing such goods will please call and see us or

and make prompt returns. JOHNSON & WIGGS, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERALLY.

C. D. Boss Co.'s Lunch Milk Biscuit, the best of all plain crackers,



STEAM ENGINES.



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Raleigh Machinery Agency HEADQUARTERS

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THE TALBOTT ENGINES. More than one thousand Talbott Engines have been sold in North Carolina, and evhave been sold in North Carolina, and every one has given perfect satisfaction. Our Engines are pronounced by experts and engineers the very height of perfection, and when critically compared, side by side or point by point, with any other Portable Engines, the verdict is always unanimous in our favor. Notice our convenient and well-proportioned Fire Box and see for yourself that it greatly exceeds other makes in special features of advantage, hence comes easy firing, plenty of steam, even with poor fuel, and no "straining" or burning out to keep up the power. No tice the complete water front, water bottom and water sides, all around the Fire Box, by which every particle of heat is utilized. Observe the beautiful model and perfect symmetry of every part, and especially the elegant workmanship and thoroughness with which every part and piece is put together; the extra quality of every pound of material in it; its perfect safety from fire or explosion; the extra fine quality of trimmings used. In a word, go over our Engines from end to end, from top to bottom, and you will see a strictly first-class Engine, an Engine that we will guarantee to be the best sold in this country.

Purchasers cannot expect to buy first-class Engines for the same money that they can get the "Cheap John," red, green and blue engines at, but we have always found our purchasers among the intelli-gent class that want the BEST and are willing to pay a little more for it at the outset, than a second, third or fourth-rate engine would cost, knowing that the BEST will prove the CHEAPEST in the long run. Low price means low quality, with low performance and high repairs ity always de cends faster than ¡ rice.

All our Machinery is fully and specifically warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manu-facturers should have some weight and facturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same

terms as manufacturers.
WAYNE ALLCOTT,

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery. je23-tjy2 RALEIGH, N. C.



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Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:

ENGINES. PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

Cotton Gine, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings. THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER. It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.

Plans and estimates made for the manu-

ALLEN & CRAM, Raleigh, N. C. SCHOOLS.

facture and arrangement of Machinery.

MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C. The 77th term of this School begins Thursday, September 9th, 1880. For catalogue address the Rector, REV. BENNETT SMEDES. e23-d&w-3m.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, MEBANEVILLE, N. C. Established in 1793.

Is now pre-eminent among Southern Boarding Schools for boys in age, numbers and area of patronage. The 173d Session begins July 29th. For catalogue giving full particulars, address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM,

Simonton Female College, STATESVILLE, N. C. THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tues day, August 25th. Board and tuition

in English \$85 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

Address Mrs. E. N. GRANT,
June 8-tf.

Principal. PATAPSCO INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Sarah N. Randolph, of Edge Hill, Virginia, Principal. This well-known School for Young Ladies and Children, will open September 15th. It offers unusual facili-ties for a finished education. For circu-lars, address the Principal, Patapsco In-stitute, Ellicott City, Md. jel9-1m. BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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House Building of every Description a Specialty.

AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHI

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Our stock is now complete, wholesale ished and water proof oiled cotton and our stock before you purchase. We buy best and latest make, on all of which we than 60) of the finest American and Eng collection of Japanese Bamboo Reed Poles lot of our country reed poles, cheap gill Small size Virginia Bacon Hams, nothing L. D. & W. R. WOMBLE, may 19 to july 9 '80.



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"PEERLESS" ICE CREAM FREEZERS The Best in the World.

FLY TRAPS. IMPROVED FLY FANS. FISHIING TACKLE. Childrens' Carriages.

WATER COOLERS,

BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES. SQUARE DEALING.

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Our Cotton Hoes ARE WARRANTED

THE BEST HOES MADE Lasting Twice as Long as Almost any Hoe on the Market. These celebrated Hoes are fo ged shank and hoe, from a solid piece of extra refined cast steel. The shank is not welded to he hoe, but solid with the blade. These Hoes have been known in the United States for OVER FORTY YEARS. Were first introduced in North Carolina

eight years ago by JULIUS LEWIS & CO., RALEIGH, N. C., Since which time they have sold over Two

Thousand Dozen. Each and every Hoe warranted to give satisfaction. Trades p-plied. SOLE AGENTS FOR PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL,
Which will not explode
THE "ALL RIGHT"—THE BEST LAFLIN & RAND GUNPOWDER. Orange Mining and Biasting Powders.

A VERELL CHEMICAL PAINTS

BOLLES' COTTON & TOBACCO HOES.
THE CELEBRATED SHAPELY HEADQUARTERS FOR WHITE PINE
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. Full stock
always on hand.

ST. LOUIS BUCK White Lead in Oil. HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
Full stock always LIME AND CEMENTS.

BLACKSMITH'S
Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c. RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, Largest stock in the South. HENRY DISSTON & SON'S

HARDWARE of every description.

J. C. BREWSTER, Celebrated X X Canvas Cot! Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the think for Hotels, Offices, Cettages, Sport men, &c.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed. A FULL STOCK OF REFRIGERATORS.

WATER COOLERS. FLORAL SETS. FLOWER POTS, FRUIT JARS, &c. Croquet Sets from \$1.00 to \$2.00. HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,

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PAINTS, OILS,

B. F. PARKS,

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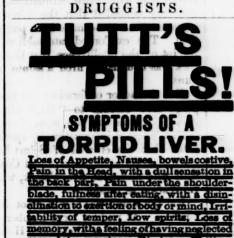
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AT PRICES BEYO | ND COMPETITION nished. All work guaranteed.

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Important to Fishermen!

and retail. cotton, grass, linen, raw, fin-silk braid lines. Don't fail to look over direct from the manufacturers and get the have reduced prices. All sizes (and less lish brands of Fish Hooks; also the finest ever brought to this market, and a large nett and seine twine, always on hand better for a hungry fisherman. Grocers and Leather Dealers, corner Hargett and Wilmington Streets



some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Buttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED. SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says: Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York,

Fayetteville Street,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Agricultural Chemicals. Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds,

THE BEST VARIETIES OF

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Field and Garden Seeds JUST RECEIVED.

Always on hand a full stock of Chemier Is for

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Home Manufactur of Fe tilizers. which are offered at low primer and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

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The Mast Healing, Scothing and Refresh-

ing External Application in

the World. It rapidly heals Ulcers, Old Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Itching Piles and other itching affections that have been the tortures of a lifetime, thus affording unspeakable gratification to thousands; Burns, Scalds, Wounds and Fester; all Itching and Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all Affections of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of poisonous remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and succeeds in curing every of treatment and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by Cutteura Soap, which is a part of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful puri-CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful puri-fying agent and liver stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scro-fula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases, which .naintain and foster dis-eases of the skin and scalp. je22 tnov 5

L. H. ADAMS. "HEADQUARTERS," COTTON FACTOR,

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The only wholesale paper house in the State. News, Manilla, and all kinds of wrapping paper for sale. Pays highest price for good cotton rags.

Keeps a full line of Dry Goods and Groceries, such as to supply the demands of both city and country homes. jel7-tjyl.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880, On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily Sunday excepted) as follows:-No. 1.-Leave. P. M. No. 2-Leave. 8:00 Hamlet, 8:31 Heffman, Raleigh, Keyser, 9:32 Manly, Merry Oaks, 9:51 Winder. 10-11 Cameron, Osgood, Sanford,

Cameron, Winder,

Blue's,

Keyser,

Hoffman.

Arrive at

4:37 4:56 Sanford, 5:41 11.17 Osgood, 11:37 Moneure, 6:02 6:25 6:42 7:00 11:58 Merry Oaks, M. 12:18 New Hill, 12:36 Apex, 1:02 Cary, Arrive at— 1:45 Raleigh,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SUPERINTENDENT'S GEFICE. RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880. On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:-No. 2-Leave, P. Weldon, No. 1-Leave. A. M. Raleigh, Mill Brook, 8.40 8:55 Midway, Gaston, Forestville, 9.22 Summit. Wake,

Littleton, Youngsville, Brown's, Macon, Warrenton, Franklinton, Henderson. 10.42 Ridgeway, Middleburg, Junction, Janetion, 11 10 Middleburg. Henderson, Ridgeway. 11.19 Kittrells, Franklinton. Youngsville, Wake.

Arrive at-JOHN C. WINDER, Sup't R & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads,

North Carolina Railroad

TRAINS GOING EAST. Date, Dec. 25, 1879. No. 47, No. 45, Daily, Daily, ex. Sun, Leave Charlotte 350 am 410 pm .. Leave Salisbury..... 603 a.m. 554 pm . Leave High Point... 731 a.m. 707 pm . Arrive Greensboro... 810 a.m. 737 pm . Leave Greensboro.. 8 20 a m Arrive Hillsboro... 10 23 a m

Arrive Durham 11 02 a m ... No. 47-Connects at Salisbury with W. N. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for

D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. TRAINS GOING WEST. Date, Dec. 25, 1879. No. 48, Daily. No. 42. Daily ex. Sun

Leave Raleigh...... 3 40 pm 7 00 a m Arrive High Point... 8 55 pm 7 30 a m ... Arrive Salisbury..... 10 16 pm 9 15 a m ... Arrive Charlotte..... 12 27 a m 11 17 a m ...

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun...... 7 00 p m Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads. SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond,

Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,

Gen. Passenger Agent.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,) Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after May 18, the following sched-ule will be operated on this Railway:

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays. SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PAS-SENGER AND EXPRESS. .12:00 P M Leave Shelby 2:00 P M Arrive at Charlotte 6:00 P M No. 4 Leaves Wilmington..... Arrives at Laurinburg...... .4:40 P M Leaves Charlotte...... Arrives at Laurinburg..... .4:15 A M Leaves Laurinburg...... Arrives at Charlotte..... .5:30 A M

Leaves Laurinburg..... Arrives at Wilmington; 4:15 P M
These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurin burg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville, to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also sois? Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 PM, will arrive a destination at 7 PM, next day.

Sleeping Car, accommodations, on through

Sleeping Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte. V Q JOHNSON, General Superintendent



SOLD BY ALL JORBERS SEWING THRE

No. 45-Connects at Greensboro with R. &

Leave Goldsboro..... 10 10 am 634 pm Arrive Raleigh...... 12 25 pm 1045 pm

No. 48-Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH. Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday... 8 50 p m Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun.....10 00 p m Arrive Salem daily except Sunday.....10 50 p m Leave Salem daily except Sunday..... 5 00 p m Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun..... 5 40 p m

Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Gen. Passenger Agent, feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va. CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

..4:20 P

The Leofle Appreciate Merit

Froduction Doubled. Again Doubled-

Macon. Littleton, P Forestville, Summit. 12 38 Neuse, 12 54 Mill Brook,

CONDENSED TIME.